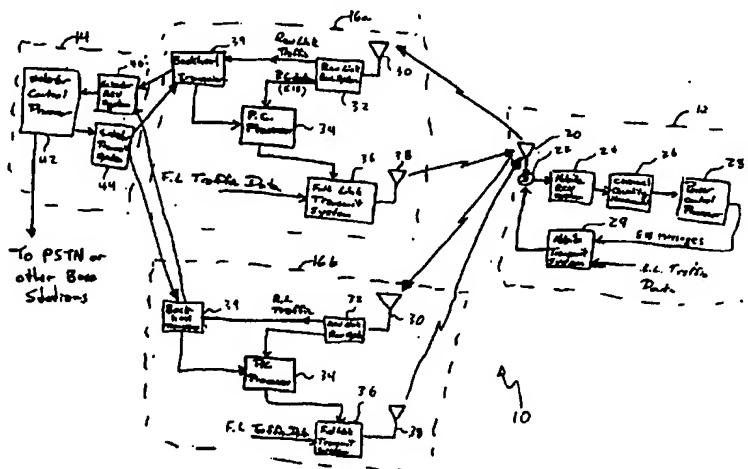




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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PERFORMING DISTRIBUTED FORWARD POWER CONTROL



(57) Abstract

A method and apparatus for providing power control can be used in a mobile communication system having at least one mobile station (12) communicating over forward and reverse channels with at least one base station (16), and a base station controller (14) coupled to the base station (16). The mobile station (12) sends frame quality or error messages indicating a quality of the forward channel received from the base station (16). The base station (16) receives these messages and routes to the base station controller (14). In response to these messages, the base station determines a transmission power level of the signals transmitted therefrom to the mobile station (12). The base station controller (14), also in response to these messages, determines a correct transmission power level of the signals transmitted from the base station to the mobile station (12), and sends commands indicative of the power level to the base station (16). The base station (16) in turn then adjusts the power of its forward channel transmission signals to the mobile station (12) in response to these commands from the base station controller (14).

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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PERFORMING DISTRIBUTED FORWARD POWER CONTROL

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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I. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to communication systems. More particularly, the present invention relates to a novel and improved method
10 and apparatus for providing forward power control in a mobile communication system.

II. Description of the Related Art

15 The use of code division multiple access (CDMA) modulation techniques is one of several techniques for facilitating communications in which a large number of system users are present. Other multiple access communication system techniques, such as time division multiple access (TDMA) and frequency division multiple access (FDMA) are known in the
20 art. However, the spread spectrum modulation techniques of CDMA has significant advantages over other modulation techniques for multiple access communication systems. The use of CDMA techniques in a multiple access communication system is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,901,307, entitled "SPREAD SPECTRUM MULTIPLE ACCESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM
25 USING SATELLITE OR TERRESTRIAL REPEATERS," assigned to the assignee of the present invention and is incorporated by reference herein. The use of CDMA techniques in a multiple access communication system is further disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,103,459, entitled "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR GENERATING SIGNAL WAVEFORMS IN A CDMA
30 CELLULAR TELEPHONE SYSTEM," also assigned to the assignee of the present invention and is incorporated by reference herein.

CDMA by its inherent nature of being a wideband signal offers a form of frequency diversity by spreading the signal energy over a wide bandwidth. Therefore, frequency selective fading affects only a small part of the CDMA
35 signal bandwidth. Space or path diversity is obtained by providing multiple signal paths through simultaneous links from a mobile user or mobile station through two or more cell-sites. Furthermore, path diversity may be obtained by exploiting the multipath environment through spread spectrum processing by allowing a signal arriving with different propagation delays to
40 be received and processed separately. Examples of path diversity are

illustrated in U.S. Patent No. 5,101,501 entitled "METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PROVIDING A SOFT HANDOFF IN COMMUNICATIONS IN A CDMA CELLULAR TELEPHONE SYSTEM," and U.S. Patent No. 5,109,390 entitled "DIVERSITY RECEIVER IN A CDMA CELLULAR TELEPHONE SYSTEM," both assigned to the assignee of the present invention and
5 incorporated by reference herein.

If the transmission power of signals transmitted by the base station to a mobile station are too high, it can create problems such as interfering with other mobile stations. Alternatively, if the transmission power of signals
10 transmitted by the base station are too low, then the mobile station can receive multiple erroneous frames. Terrestrial channel fading and other known factors can affect the transmission power of signals transmitted by the base station. As a result, each base station must rapidly and accurately adjust the transmission power of the signals which it transmits to the
15 mobile stations.

In a useful method for controlling the transmission power of signals transmitted by a base station, the mobile station transmits a signal to the base station when a transmitted frame of data is received in error. In response to this message, the base station increases its transmission power for signals
20 transmitted by the base station. A method and apparatus for controlling transmission power is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,056,109, entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROLLING TRANSMISSION POWER IN A CDMA CELLULAR TELEPHONE SYSTEM" (the '109 patent), assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated by
25 reference herein.

A delay necessarily exists under the above CDMA closed loop communication system. The delay is the time between the time the base station transmits the frame with inadequate power and the time when, in response to an indication from the mobile station, the base station adjusts its
30 transmission power. The delay includes the time when the base station transmits the frame with inadequate power, when the mobile station receives the erroneous frame, when the mobile station recognizes the error (e.g., a frame erasure), when the mobile station transmits the error message to the base station, and when the base station receives the error message and
35 appropriately adjusts its transmission power. The CDMA communication system typically transmits packets of data as discrete frames. As a result, the CDMA communication system cannot rapidly compensate for transmission power fluctuations.

In order to optimize the transmission power of the base station, it is desirable for transmission power to be controlled by a centralized base station controller (BSC). However, centralized power control introduces an additional delay in the round trip path from the base station to the BSC, with the received information fed back, and from the BSC back to the base station. Therefore, a need is felt for a method to reduce the additional delay incurred by providing BSC power control while retaining the benefits of such a system.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a novel and improved method of providing power control in a mobile communication system which is particularly advantageous in multiple base station or multi-cell environments. In multi-cell environments, multiple base stations are typically coupled to a single base station controller. The base station controller monitors each of the base stations, and coordinates handoff between base stations as the mobile station moves between cells. In a preferred embodiment, handoff is provided by a soft handoff method where communication is established with a base station when entering a new cell before dropping communication with the base station covering the cell being exited. In a soft handoff environment, a mobile station is communicating with two base stations when it is close to a cell boundary. The base station controller under the present invention preferably receives the error signal from the mobile station and provides a correction signal or transmission power command to the base station or base stations for transmissions to that mobile station in response thereto. As a result, the base station controller preferably determines the power of transmissions for the base station or base stations. However, if the base stations participate in the process, the response time is reduced for changes in the forward link.

The mobile station sends frame quality messages, for example, a frame error message, indicating the quality of the channel to the base station. The base station receives these messages and sends them to the base station controller. In response to these messages, the base station controller determines the transmission power of the forward link signals transmitted from the base station or base stations in communication with the mobile station, and sends commands indicating the determined transmission power to the base station or base stations. Each base station can then determine whether it is necessary to adjust the power of its transmissions in response to the commands.

In the exemplary embodiment, the commands sent from the base station controller include two parameters. One is a computed transmission power value for the signal being transmitted by each base station in communication with the mobile station and the other is a timer value. The timer value indicates a period of time during which the base station will not respond actively to requests to increase the transmission power from the mobile station. A reason for the timer parameter is the time delay or lag between the time when the base station receives the request to increase transmission power (i.e., receives an error message) and the time when the base station receives the reports from the mobile station in response to the increased transmission power.

Providing for the control of the transmission power in a base station controller has special benefits when a mobile station is in the soft handoff condition. As noted above, in soft handoff the mobile station is in communication with more than one base station. In this condition, each base station with which the mobile station is communicating sends its received frame quality message to a common base station controller. The base station controller combines the received messages to provide an improved estimate of the correct message and thus a correct power level for the forward link signal.

When a mobile station is in communication with more than one base station, the combined frame error rate of all reverse links to all base stations is different from the individual frame error rate of any one reverse link to a single base station. Thus, if the target frame error rate of the system is 1%, then a mobile station communicating with two base stations could be communicating with a 10% error rate to each of the base stations, which, assuming statistical independence, would yield a combined frame error rate of approximately 1%. However, when a mobile station is communicating with a base station at a frame error rate of 10%, then one out of ten of the frame quality messages are lost. By distributing the power control to a base station controller, the frame quality messages can be combined to minimize the number of frame quality messages that are lost and to provide for a better basis for transmission power adjustment.

Although the power control system of the present invention will be described, at times, in the context of a mobile station in a soft handoff condition, the present invention is equally applicable to situations where a mobile station is communicating only with one base station. Moreover, if the base station controller controls the transmission power of signals to mobile stations in soft handoff, then allowing the base station controller to

control the power of all signals provides improved accuracy and efficiency in the overall control of transmission power for the communication system.

One of the difficulties in having the base station controller control transmission power is an additional delay that occurs in such a system. The
5 additional delay results from the round trip delay of signals from the base station to the base station controller and back, and additional computational and timing difficulties that result from distributing the power control process. The total of these additional delays are typically on the order of two frames. In the present invention, the base station preferably responds
10 independently to error messages it receives from the mobile station and also sends the error message to a base station controller.

The base station controller generates and provides to the base station power control commands which, as described above, include the timer value and the transmission power value for forward link signals. The base
15 station then determines whether it responded properly at the time when it received the error message from the mobile station. If there is a discrepancy between either the transmission power value or the timer value, the base station will produce corrected values for the transmission power and timer values based upon the corrected values supplied by the current base station
20 power control commands.

In a broad sense, the present invention embodies a communication system having at least a first base station, a base station controller, and at least one user station. A system user of the user station transmits to and receives from the first base station communication signals. A method for
25 controlling transmission signal power of transmitted communication signals for each base station includes the steps of: (a) at the first base station, receiving a signal quality message from the user station, the signal quality message indicating a quality of a communication signal received by the user station from the first base station; (b) at the first base station, transmitting a
30 first signal quality signal to the base station controller, the first signal quality signal being based on the received signal quality message; (c) at the base station controller, calculating a first power level command based on the first signal quality signal; (d) at the base station controller, transmitting the first power level command to the first base station; and (e) at the first base
35 station, transmitting the communication signal at a first power level based on the first power level command.

The present invention also embodies a communication system having a base station controller and at least one user station, wherein the user station transmits and receives communication signals, and transmits a

signal quality message indicating a quality of the received communication signals. A base station for the communication system includes a transmitter, a receiver, a power command receiver and a power control processor. The transmitter transmits the communication signals to the user station at a power level. The receiver receives the signal quality message from the user station, wherein the signal quality message at times provides an indication to change the power level. The power command receiver is configured to receive from the base station controller a transmission power value and a timer value. The power control processor alters the power level of the communication signals transmitted by the transmitter based on the transmission power value or the signal quality message. The power control processor also prohibits the power level from increasing during a period based on the timer value despite the indication by the signal quality message to change the power level.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The features, objects, and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the detailed description set forth below when taken in conjunction with the drawings in which like reference characters identify correspondingly throughout and wherein:

FIG. 1 illustrates a general closed loop power control system of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the closed loop power control system of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a timing diagram showing delays inherent in the closed loop power control system of FIG. 1 when a mobile station determines an error from a forward transmission signal from a base station;

FIG. 4 is an exemplary flow diagram of a method for determining the transmission power of forward link transmissions from the base station to the mobile station under the present invention;

FIG. 5 is an exemplary flow diagram of a method for adjusting the transmission power of forward link transmissions from the base station to the mobile station under the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a wave form diagram illustrating a change in transmitter gain by a base station based on a received erasure indicator bit sequence of 1000000 over a period from frame n-1 to n+5; and

FIG. 7 is a wave form diagram illustrating a change in transmitter gain by a base station based on a received erasure indicator bit sequence of 1010100 over a period from frame n-1 to n+5.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

5 A communication system, and in particular, a power control apparatus and method for this system, is described in detail herein. In the following description, numerous specific details are set forth such as specific number of bits, changes in power levels of transmission signals, etc., in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. One
10 skilled in the relevant art, however, will readily recognize that the present invention can be practiced without these specific details, or can readily be altered to include other bits, power levels, etc., from those described herein. In other instances, known structures are not shown or described in detail in order to avoid obscuring the present invention.

15 FIG. 1 illustrates exemplary cellular subscriber communication system 10 in which the present invention may be embodied. The system of FIG. 1 preferably utilizes spread spectrum modulation techniques such as CDMA for communicating between users of mobile stations (*e.g.*, mobile telephones) and cell-sites or base stations. In FIG. 1, mobile station 12
20 communicates with base station controller 14 by means of one or more base stations 16a, 16b, etc. Base station controller 14 is coupled to and typically includes interface and processing circuitry for providing system control to base stations 16a and 16b, as described below. Base station controller 14 can also be coupled to and communicate with other base stations, and possibly
25 even other base station controllers.

When system 10 is configured to process telephone calls, base station controller 14 routes telephone calls from a public switched telephone network (PSTN) to an appropriate base station 16 for transmission to the appropriate mobile station 12. Also, base station controller 14 functions to
30 route calls from mobile station 12 via at least one base station 16a or 16b to the PSTN. Base station controller 14 can furthermore connect calls between mobile station 12 and other mobile stations (not shown).

Base station controller 14 can be coupled to base stations 16a and 16b by various means such as dedicated telephone lines, optical fiber links or
35 microwave communication links. Double-arrowed lines shown in FIG. 1 define the possible communication links between mobile station 12 and base stations 16a and 16b, and between base stations 16a and 16b and base station controller 14.

Each of base stations 16a and 16b provides service to a roughly defined but overlapping geographical region known as a cell. In which cell mobile station 12 is currently located will, in general, determine which base station 16a or 16b communicates with the mobile station. When mobile station 12
5 moves from one cell to another, then base station controller 14 will coordinate a handoff from one base station to another, for example, from base station 16a to base station 16b. Those skilled in the art will recognize that a handoff may occur for other reasons besides movement of mobile station 12 from one geographic cell site to another such as changes in system
10 usage of the propagator path.

FIG. 2 illustrates the case where mobile station 12 is in soft handoff between the cell covered by base station 16a and the cell covered by base station 16b. It will be understood that the description is easily extended to the case where only one base station 16a or 16b is in communication with
15 mobile station 12 and to the case where more than two base stations are in communication with mobile station 12.

Referring to the block diagram of communication system 10 in FIG. 2, mobile station 12 includes antenna 20 that transmits signals to, and receives signals from, base stations 16a and 16b. Duplexer 22 provides a forward link
20 channel or signal from base stations 16a and 16b to mobile receiver system (mobile RCV system) 24. Receiver system 24 downconverts, demodulates and decodes the received signal. Receiver system 24 then provides a predetermined parameter or set of parameters to quality measurement circuit 26. Examples of parameters might include measured signal to noise
25 ratio (SNR), measured received power, or decoder parameters such as symbol error rate, Yamamoto metric or parity bit check indication. Channel quality measurement circuit 26 receives the parameters from mobile receiver system 24 and determines a quality measurement for the received signal. For example, quality measurement circuit 26 can determine whether
30 a frame in the received signal contains errors or is erased or could determine whether the SNR or received signal power exceed a predetermined acceptance threshold or set of thresholds.

Power control processor 28 receives a quality measurement signal from quality measurement circuit 26 and produces a frame quality message.
35 In the exemplary embodiment, quality measurement circuit 26 determines whether the frame was received in error and power control processor 28 generates an erasure indicator bit (EIB) that indicates whether the received frame contains an erasure. For example, an EIB binary value of "0" can

indicate a properly received frame, while a value of "1" can indicate an erased frame.

Mobile transmission system 29 (Mobile Transmit System) encodes, modulates, amplifies and upconverts the frame quality message via duplexer 22 and antenna 20. In the exemplary embodiment, mobile transmission system 29 provides the EIB in a predetermined location of an outgoing reverse link frame. Mobile transmission system 29 also receives reverse link traffic data which can correspond to voice data from the user of mobile station 12. While mobile station 12 is generally described herein as producing and transmitting EIB messages, the mobile station can provide more thorough frame quality messages (rather than a single bit per frame) as will be appreciated by those skilled in the relevant art based on the detailed description provided herein. For example, mobile station 12 could transmit a quantized value of the measured received power or measured SNR.

Each base station 16a and 16b includes receiving antenna 30 that receives the reverse link frames from mobile station 12. Receiver systems 32 of base stations 16a and 16b downconvert, amplify, modulate, decode and provide the reverse link traffic to backhaul transceiver 39. In addition, each receiver system 32 separates the frame quality message from the reverse link traffic frame and provides the frame quality message to power control processor 34.

As will be appreciated below, the frame quality message provides an indication of the power level of the forward link signal. In the exemplary embodiment, the frame quality message is an error indicator bit (EIB). If the EIB message has a value of 1, indicating an erasure, then power control processor 34 determines that the gain or power level of the forward link signal should be increased. Conversely, if the EIB has a value of 0, indicating a properly received frame, the power control processor determines that the transmission power should be maintained or incrementally decreased.

Power control processor 34, under a routine described below, monitors the EIB message and produces a forward link transmitter power signal to forward link transmitter system 36. Forward link transmitter system 36, in response thereto, either increases or decreases the forward link signal. The forward link signal is then transmitted via transmitting antenna 38. Forward link transmitter system 36 also receives forward link traffic data which it encodes, modulates and transmits via antenna 38. In the exemplary embodiment, mobile receiver system 24, mobile transmitter system 29, receiver system 32, and forward link transmitter system 36 are

either CDMA receivers or transmitters as described in the aforementioned U.S. Patent Nos. 4,901,307 and 5,103,459.

Backhaul transceiver 39 in each base station 16a and 16b provides either the received reverse link frame estimate or an indication that the reverse link frame was erased to selector receiver system 40 in base station controller 14. Importantly, selector receiver system 40 receives the reverse link information from both of base stations 16a and 16b, for example, during a soft handoff situation, as is described in detail in the aforementioned '109 patent. Selector receiver system 40 combines the received reverse link data from base stations 16a and 16b and combines the data in accordance with a predetermined combination format. For example, if the reverse link data from base stations 16a and 16b are both frame estimates, selector receiver system 40 may weight the two estimates in accordance with decoder parameters provided by base stations 16a and 16b. If, for example, the reverse link frame received by base station 16a was properly received but the information from base station 16b indicates the reverse link frame was erased, then selector receiver system 40 would use the received frame estimate from base station 16a as the estimate of the reverse link frame.

Selector receiver system 40 separates the frame quality message from the improved frame estimate and provides the frame quality message to selector control processor 42. Selector control processor 42 receives the reverse link frames containing EIB messages from selector receiver system 40, and under a routine described below, determines whether to increase or decrease the forward link signal transmitted by one or both of base stations 16a or 16b. Selector transmitter system 44 receives power control commands from selector control processor 42, and provides them to power control transceiver 39 in base stations 16a and 16b. In response thereto, power control transceiver 39 provides the power control commands to power control processor 34 to control the generation of the forward link transmit power signal by the power control processor, as described more fully below.

Unless described otherwise below, the construction and operation of the various blocks shown in FIG. 2 are of conventional design. As a result, such blocks need not be described in further detail herein, as they will be understood by those skilled in the relevant art. Such description is omitted for purposes of brevity and so as not to obscure description of the present invention. Any modifications necessary to the blocks of communications system 10 in FIG. 2 can be readily made by one skilled in the art based on the detailed description provided herein.

Henceforth, much of the description of the present invention is described with respect to only a single base station 16a. Unless otherwise noted herein, the description applies equally to second base station 16b.

Referring to the timeline of FIG. 3, delays typical in communications system 10 will be described. If base station 16a transmits a current frame (frame n), mobile station 12 receives that frame a small one-way propagation delay later. Because of the time necessary to demodulate and attempt to decode the frame, mobile station 12 does not determine that frame n is erroneous until one frame later (frame n+1), at which time it generates an EIB message or error bit $E_n = 1$. One frame thereafter (frame n+2), mobile station 12 transmits the error bit $E_n = 1$. During the next frame (frame n+3), base station 16a processes the error bit $E_n = 1$, and increases the forward link signal gain. Therefore, as shown in FIG. 3, if an error occurs during mobile station 12's receipt of frame n, it is not until three frames later (frame n+3) that base station 16a increases the forward link signal gain. As a result, the subsequent frame (frame n+4) is transmitted by base station 16a at the increased power level.

During the same frame that base station 16a processes the error bit $E_n = 1$ (frame n+3), the base station also transmits the error bit to base station controller 14. Base station controller 14, however, does not process the increase in gain of the forward link signal until one frame thereafter (frame n+4). Still one frame later (frame n+5), base station controller 14 communicates the power control command to base station 16a, which confirms that the increase in gain was proper or provides proper adjustment (as described below). The adjustment to the transmission power in response to the power control command from base station controller 14 will not be applied until frame n+6. The timing diagram illustrates the typical two-frame additional delay which would result from allowing base station controller 14 to have sole control of the transmission power from base stations 16a and 16b.

Referring to the flowchart of FIG. 4, routine 100 is performed by power control processor 34 in base station controllers 16a and 16b and takes into account this three-frame delay in increasing gain in response to a received EIB message. In general, those skilled in the relevant art can create source code based on the flowcharts and detailed description provided herein. Routine 100 is preferably stored in memory (not shown) that forms part of power control processor 34.

In general, power control processor 34 receives the power control data, including the EIB messages, from reverse link receiver system 32 and

generates a timer value T , and a transmission power value P that is provided to forward link transmitter system 36 as a forward link transmit power signal. In response thereto, forward link transmitter system 36 increases or decreases the power of the forward link signal.

5 In response to frames that mobile station 12 is unable to successfully decode, mobile station 12 generates EIB messages having a value of 1 for each erased frame, and transmits these messages back to base station 16a over the reverse link signal. An EIB message value of 1 after a previous sequence of zeros can indicate one of two general conditions: short-term or
10 long-term degradation of the forward link propagation path. Subsequent EIB message values can help distinguish between these two conditions. A frame error followed immediately by one or more properly received frames indicates the former. A frame error followed by subsequent errors indicates the latter. However, under the latter condition, the gain should not be
15 immediately raised, because of the three frame feedback delay, until base station 16a receives a new EIB message reflecting the performance of the forward link signal resulting from the increase in transmission. Once this delay period is over, base station 16a should increase the forward link signal transmission gain whenever the base station receives another EIB message
20 of 1. Otherwise, the gain should be decreased.

As shown implicitly in FIG. 3, there are two groups of time-shifted versions of the EIB messages from mobile station 12. One group is received at one or more base stations 16a and 16b. This group of EIB messages can be unreliable, but has only a three frame delay. The other group of EIB
25 messages is received at base station controller 14, and results from all available information, *i.e.*, at times information from a plurality of base stations, such as two base stations 16a and 16b. This group of EIB messages is delayed by four frames, but is more reliable, as explained herein.

Each base station 16a and 16b, under routine 100, can determine the
30 gain of its forward link signal based on the EIB messages it receives on the reverse link signal from mobile station 12. Some of the EIB messages that base stations 16a and 16b receive can be unreliable, with a 10% or higher erasure rate, such as during soft handoff with one improving and one worsening reverse link signal. In other words, one base station 16a or 16b
35 can fail to receive an EIB message, and instead, simply substitute a default value. In the exemplary embodiment, the default value of the EIB is a zero value indicating that mobile station 12 had properly received the forward link signal.

Base station controller 14, however, receives both of the EIB messages from power control transceivers 39 of base stations 16a and 16b. If, for example, base station 16a receives an EIB message value of 1 from mobile station 12, but base station 16b receives an erasure for the current frame, and thus fails to receive the EIB message, base station 16b provides an EIB message value of 0 to base station controller 14. Since base station controller 14 receives the proper EIB message value of 1 from base station 16a, but receives an indication of a frame erasure from base station 16b, the base station controller computes and provides the correct EIB message as power control commands to base station 16b. In response thereto, base station 16b corrects its current transmission power value (and timer value) under routine 100 as described below.

Therefore, routine 100 of FIG. 4 begins in step 102 where power control processor 34 receives from selector control processor 42 the transmission power value P and a timer value T , both of which correspond to a previous frame as a result of a time delay of N frames (*i.e.*, $P(n-N)$ and $T(n-N)$, respectively). For example, under the exemplary time delays of FIG. 3, the time delay N is equal to 2, which corresponds to the two frame lag between the processing and transmitting of the EIB message by base station 16a to base station controller 14, and the receipt of the confirmation of such gain by the base station from the base station controller.

In step 104, power control processor 34 retrieves its previously calculated power and timer values $\hat{P}(n-N)$ and $\hat{T}(n-N)$, respectively. In step 106, power control processor 34 compares its retrieved power and timer values to those received from base station controller 14. If the values are equal (*i.e.*, $\hat{P}(n-N) = P(n-N)$ and $\hat{T}(n-N) = T(n-N)$), then routine 100 loops to step 118 where power control processor 34 calculates the transmission power for the forward link signal and transmits the appropriate forward link transmit power signal, without regard to the corrected timer and power values for base station controller 14, to forward link transmitter system 36 under a routine described below. However, if the transmission power and timer values are unequal in step 106, then in step 108, power control processor 34 sets the retrieved transmission power and timer values to those received from base station controller 14.

In step 110, power control processor 34 initializes a counter (*i.e.*, sets i to 1). In step 112, power control processor 34 recalculates previously computed transmission power and timer values for frames subsequent to those corresponding to the transmission power and timer values received from base station controller 14 in step 102. For example, if power control

processor 34 in step 108 updated the transmission power and timer values as $\hat{P}(n-N)$ and $\hat{T}(n-N)$ in step 108, then in step 112, the power control processor under a predetermined function corrects or adjusts subsequent transmission power and timer values $\hat{T}(n-N+i)$ and $\hat{P}(n-N+i)$, in accordance with the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{T}(n-N+i) &= f_1(\hat{T}(n-N+i-1), \hat{E}(n-N+i-1)) \\ \hat{P}(n-N+i) &= f_2(\hat{P}(n-N+i-1), \hat{E}(n-N+i-1)),\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

where $\hat{E}(t-N+i-1)$ is the EIB message received during the previous frame (i.e., frame $(n-N)$ during the first iteration of step 112).

The predetermined function employed by equation (1) for the timer values T preferably sets the timer value for a given past frame to a value it should have had. For example, if an EIB message of 1 was received at frame $(n-N)$, and the timer value is to be reset to a value of 3 for this frame $(n-N)$, then the subsequent frame $(n-N+1)$ would have a timer value of 2. Therefore, in step 112, power control processor 34 would establish the subsequent timer value $\hat{T}(n-N+1) = 2$.

Alternatively, if an EIB message of zero was received at frame $(n-N)$, and the timer value is to be at a value of 2 for this frame $(n-N)$, then the subsequent frame $(n-N+1)$ would have a timer value of 1 as the timer counts down to zero. Therefore, in step 112, power control processor 34 would establish the subsequent timer value $\hat{T}(n-N+1) = 1$. The functions under equation (1) for transmission power P are explained below with respect to Table 1.

In step 114, power control processor 34 stores the computed subsequent transmission power and timer values $\hat{P}(t-N+i)$ and $\hat{T}(n-N+i)$. In step 116, power control processor 34 determines whether i is equal to N under the counter. If not, then power control processor 34 repeats steps 110, 112, 114 and 116 until i is equal to N and the counter counts out.

In step 118, power control processor 34 adjusts the forward link transmission power based on the computed transmission power value. As noted above, a frame error rate (FER) of 1% is preferred under CDMA communication system 10 of the present invention. Under a 1% FER, base station 16a should transmit the forward link signal at a slowly decreasing transmission gain (e.g., 1/100 of a dB), and at an increased gain (e.g., 1 dB) whenever an EIB message indicating an error is received.

Overall, routine 100 under which base station controller 14 and base station 16a operate preferably provides a basic goal of allowing base station

16a to initially process a currently received frame without input from base station controller 14, so as to reduce a number of erroneous frames due to reverse link erasures. Furthermore, the present invention preferably allows base station controller 14 to have ultimate control to optimize power control in light of reverse link errors. Moreover, the exemplary embodiment of the present invention preferably provides three additional, overall goals: first, to minimize the number of frames when the short-term FER is above 1%; second, to maintain a FER of 1% over a reasonably long term; and, third, to minimize the power consumption of the forward link signal.

10 The long-term 1% FER (second goal) is achieved by letting the forward link signal gain stay above a desirable level 99% of the time and let it dip below this level only 1% of the time. This is generally accomplished by letting the gain go up one relatively large step whenever an EIB message of 1 is received on the reverse link signal. The gain is gradually decreased if no further EIB messages of 1 are received. The forward link signal will eventually drop back in approximately 100 frames to the original level that resulted in a frame error. This will likely lead to another EIB message value of 1 to cause the gain to again go up in a relatively large step. As frame errors (erasures) drive the gain higher, and the lack of such frame errors drive it lower, the forward link signal gain should approach the desired FER level of 1%, assuming the forward link signal gain is not increased too quickly.

25 To achieve the first goal, the forward link signal gain should be increased quickly at the first sign of a worsened channel (*i.e.*, an EIB message value of 1). To achieve the third goal, base stations 16a and 16b should reduce the forward link signal gain as this channel improves. As noted above, however, the three-frame lag between a frame error and an increase in the forward link signal gain makes the first and second goals difficult to achieve.

30 Therefore, to achieve these goals, power control processor 34 adjusts the forward link transmission power based on the following table.

Table 1

Error Value $\hat{E}(n-N)$	Timer	Forward Link Transmission Power and Timer Value
1	off	$\hat{P}_n = \hat{P}_{n-1} + U$ $\hat{T}_n = N$ (turn timer on)
0	off	$\hat{P}_n = \hat{P}_{n-1} - D_s$ $\hat{T}_n = 0$
1 (or erased previous reverse link frame E_{n-1})	on	$\hat{P}_n = \hat{P}_{n-1}$ $\hat{T}_n = \hat{T}_{n-1} - 1$
0	on	$\hat{P}_n = \hat{P}_{n-1} - D_b$ $\hat{T}_n = \hat{T}_{n-1} - 1$

If $N = 4$, then $E(n-4)$ corresponds to the EIB message indicating the erasure of frame $n-4$ on the forward link signal. Base station 16a receives this EIB message from mobile station 12 at the end of frame $n-1$. Under Table 1, if an erasure occurred during a frame occurring four frames previously ($\hat{E}(n-4)$), and the timer is off, then the forward link transmission power \hat{P}_n is equal to the previous transmission power value (\hat{P}_{n-1}) plus a relatively large increase value U (e.g., 1 dB). However, if the timer was on, or power control processor 34 received an erasure for the previous frame in the reverse link signal, then no adjustment of the current forward link transmission power is made (i.e., $\hat{P}_n = \hat{P}_{n-1}$). If the timer is on, but E_{n-4} is equal to 0, then the current forward link transmission power \hat{P}_n is set to the previous value minus a relatively large power decrease factor D_b . Alternatively, if the timer was off and no erasure occurred during such a previous frame, then the current forward link transmission power \hat{P}_n is equal to the previous transmission power value minus a small attenuation value D_s .

In a preferred embodiment, D_b is greater than D_s , but less than U . Preferably, D_b satisfies the following condition:

$$3D_b < U, \quad (2)$$

while D_s preferably satisfies the following condition:

$$D_s = [U - 3D_b]/96. \quad (3)$$

The conditions (2) and (3) above are simply exemplary, and the present invention can provide other conditions for the power decrease factor D_b and attenuation value D_s .

As can be seen from Table 1, the forward link transmission power will only be increased when the timer is off (*i.e.*, set to 0 or a negative value). When the timer is off and an EIB message value of 1 is received, the timer \hat{T} is reset to a value N corresponding to the time delay between a recognized error in the forward link signal (an EIB value of 1) and an increase in gain by base station 16a. For the example shown in FIG. 3, N is equal to three frames ($N = 3$). The timer \hat{T} is then reduced by one frame on each subsequent frame boundary until it decrements to zero after the initial EIB value of 1.

Referring to the flow chart of FIG. 4, an exemplary routine 130, performed by power controlled processor 34, adjusts the forward link transmission power in accordance with Table 1 to monitor and determine proper forward link transmission power when the mobile station is not in soft handoff. Routine 130 is employed by selector control processor 42. In step 132, power control processor 34 receives the current EIB message. In step 134, power control processor 34 determines whether the EIB message has a value of 1 (indicating a frame erasure). If the EIB message has a value of 1, then in step 136, power control processor 34 determines whether the timer is on. If the timer is on, then in step 138, power control processor 34 sets the current forward link transmission power \hat{P}_n to the previous transmission power value \hat{P}_{n-1} . Additionally, power control processor 34 in step 138 decrements the timer \hat{T} by 1 (*i.e.*, $\hat{T} = \hat{T}_{n-1} - 1$). Alternatively, if power control processor 34 determines in step 136 that the timer is off, then in step 140, power control processor 34 sets the forward link transmission power \hat{P}_n to the previous transmission power value plus the large increase value U . Additionally, power control processor 34 turns the timer \hat{T}_n on (*i.e.*, sets \hat{T}_n to the delay value N).

If power control processor 34 determines in step 134 that the EIB message has a value of 0, then in step 142, power control processor 34 again determines whether the timer is on. If the timer is on, then in step 144, power control processor 34 sets the forward link transmission power \hat{P}_n to the previous value minus the power decrease factor D_b . Additionally, power control processor 34 in step 144 decrements the timer \hat{T}_n by 1. If power control processor 34 determines in step 142 that the timer is off, then in step 144 power control processor 34 sets the forward link transmission power \hat{P}_n to the previous transmission power value minus the attenuation value D_s . Additionally, power control processor 34 maintains the timer in an off state (*i.e.*, $\hat{T}_n = 0$).

Importantly, base station 16a under the present invention can immediately respond to an EIB message value of 1 from mobile station 12

and increase the forward link transmission power, if the timer is off, under step 118. Additionally, base station 16a can two frames later, after it has received corrected transmission power (and timer value) commands from base station controller 14, confirm or adjust the current forward link transmission power. For example, if during frame $n+3$, base station 16a determined to increase the forward link transmission power, and during frame $n+4$ determined from power and timer value commands from base station controller 14 that the transmission power should not have been increased, base station 16a during frame $n+5$ then appropriately decreases the forward link transmission power based on the power commands. Similarly, base station 16a appropriately adjusts the timer value by, for example, turning the timer off (to a value of zero), based on the timer value commands.

Referring to FIG. 6, an exemplary forward link transmission power waveform is shown, which is produced by base station 16a in response to a string of EIB messages 1000000 that can occur with a deep channel fade, but no change in the general channel condition (*i.e.*, short-term channel degradation). Power control processor 34 first receives the EIB message value of 1 ($E_{n-4} = 1$) at frame $n-1$. Since the timer \hat{T} is set to 0, base station 16a under Table 1 increases the forward link transmission power by a value of U . The timer \hat{T} is also set to a value of 3. Thereafter, for frames n through $n+3$, power control processor 34 receives EIB message values of 0 but the timer is on (albeit decrementing). As a result, the forward link transmission power is reduced by the relatively large attenuation factor D_b . Thereafter, for frames $n+4$ and $n+5$, the timer is off, and power control processor 34 receives EIB message values of 0. Therefore, power control processor 34 decreases the forward link transmission power by the small attenuation factor D_s . At frame $n+3$, power control processor 34 receives and processes an EIB message from mobile station 12 that corresponds to the increase in transmission power of the forward link signal during frame n .

Referring to FIG. 7, an exemplary forward link transmission power waveform is shown, which is produced by base station 16a in response to a string of EIB messages 1010100 that can result from a worsened forward channel condition (*i.e.*, long-term channel degradation). As in the waveform of FIG. 6, power control processor 34, having a timer value of 0, increases the forward link transmission power by a value of U in response to the initial EIB message value of 1. During frame $n+1$, power control processor 34 receives an EIB message of 1 while the timer is on. As a result, under routine 130, power control processor 34 does not again increase the

power, but maintains the current transmission power value for frame $n+2$ as the same power value for the frame $n+1$. During frame $n+3$, the timer is off (at a 0 value), and power control processor 34 receives an EIB message value of 1, and therefore, the power control processor again increases the
5 forward link transmission power by a value of U .

Selector control processor 42 can perform portions of routine 100 as described above, and therefore, for purposes of brevity, is not repeated herein. In general, selector control processor 42 determines an improved estimate of each frame and possible erasures. As a result, base station
10 controller 14 can act as a backup for routine 100 performed by power control processors 34 in base stations 16a and 16b. If the target frame error rate is 1%, then mobile station 12 can be communicating with base stations 16a and 16b at a 10% FER to each station. In essence, with an FER of 10%, one out of every ten frames are lost, and thus mobile station 12 transmits one out of
15 every ten EIB messages as having a 1 value. By distributing the power control of the forward link to base station controller 14, the base station controller can combine the EIB messages received by base stations 16a and 16b to provide a combined FER of 1%.

If the feedback loop between base stations 16a and 16b and base station
20 controller 14 is operating properly under routines 100 and 130, then the forward link transmission power gain at each base station would be within $U+D_b+D_s$ from each other, since they can differ by at most two erased or erroneous EIBs. Such a maximum difference in gain occurs when an earlier frame has not been received correctly, and the timer is on. Assuming at
25 frame n both base stations 16a and 16b have the identical correct gain, one base station can adjust its forward link transmission power gain lower by D_b in the next frame $n+1$, and thereafter in the subsequent frame $n+2$ reduce the gain by D_s after the timer turns off. The other base station can hold its gain for the next frame $n+1$ and then increase the gain by U in the
30 subsequent frame $n+2$.

As noted above, each base station 16a and 16b preferably provides "immediate" correction to its forward link transmission power, so as to compensate for part of the delay (the delay from mobile station 12 and base stations 16a and 16b), even though it is desirable to have each base station
35 transmit at the same power, making it easier for mobile station 12 to receive the forward link signals. By permitting base stations 16a and 16b a level of autonomy avoids the five frame delay between mobile station 12 and base station controller 14. In essence, a two frame delay benefit is realized under this autonomous scheme. Thereafter (*i.e.*, two frames later), the base

stations can adjust the forward link transmission power based on corrected signals received from base station controller 14.

In an alternative embodiment, power control processors 34 in base station 16a and 16b can not perform routine 100, and rely solely on selector control processor 42. Under such an alternative embodiment, selector control processor 42 under routine 100 calculates all of the correct timer and transmission power values, and relays them to power control processors 34 of base stations 16a and 16b. Under such an alternative embodiment, the timer length N must be changed from 3 to 5, to compensate for the two frame additional delay in transmission between base stations 16a and 16b, and base station controller 14.

Although specific embodiments of, and examples for, the present invention are described herein for illustrative purposes, various equivalent modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, as will be recognized by those skilled in the relevant art. The power control routines described in detail above are exemplary, and those skilled in the relevant art can create similar routines under the teachings and concepts of the present invention.

The teachings provided herein of the present invention can be applied to other communication systems, not necessarily the exemplary CDMA communication system described above. For example, while the present invention has been generally described above as being employed in CDMA communication system 10, the present invention is equally applicable to other digital or analog cellular communication systems. The present invention can also be modified, if necessary, to employ the systems, circuits and concepts of the various patents described above.

These and other changes can be made to the invention in light of the above detailed description. In general, in the following claims, the terms used should not be construed to limit the invention to the specific embodiments disclosed in the specification and the claims, but should be construed to include any communication system that operates in accordance with the claims to provide transmission power control. Accordingly, the invention is not limited by the disclosure, but instead its scope is to be determined entirely by the following claims.

35

WE CLAIM:

CLAIMS

1. In a communication system having at least a first base station, a
2 base station controller, and at least one user station, wherein a system user
of said user station transmits to and receives from said first base station
4 communication signals, a method for controlling transmission signal power
of transmitted communication signals for each base station, the method
6 comprising the steps of:

at said first base station, receiving a signal quality message from said
8 user station, said signal quality message indicating a quality of a
communication signal received by said user station from said first base
10 station;

at said first base station, transmitting a first signal quality signal to said
12 base station controller, said first signal quality signal being based on said
received signal quality message;

14 at said base station controller, calculating a first power level command
based on said first signal quality signal;

16 at said base station controller, transmitting said first power level
command to said first base station; and

18 at said first base station, transmitting said communication signal at a
first power level based on said first power level command.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of transmitting said
2 first power level command includes transmitting a transmission power
value and a timer value, said transmission power value providing an
4 indication of said first power level for said communication signals
transmitted by said first base station, and said timer value indicating a period
6 during which said first base station is prohibited from increasing said first
power level.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein said communication system
2 includes a second base station, and wherein the method further includes the
steps of:

4 at said second base station, receiving said signal quality message from
said user station;

6 at said second base station, transmitting a second signal quality signal
to said base station controller, said second signal quality signal being based
8 on said received signal quality message;

at said base station controller, calculating a second power level
10 command based on said first and second signal quality signals;
at said base station controller, transmitting said second power level
12 command to said second base station; and
at said second base station, transmitting said communication signal at
14 a second power level based on said second power level command.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of transmitting said
2 communication signal includes transmitting a code division multiple access
(CDMA) spread spectrum signal.

5. The method of claim 1, further including the steps of:
2 at said first base station, determining a local power level based on said
signal quality message from said user station;
4 at said first base station, comparing said local power level to said first
power level command based on a predetermined operational relationship;
6 and
adjusting said local power level if said comparison of said local power
8 level to first power level command corresponds to said predetermined
operational relationship.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of transmitting said
2 first power level command includes transmitting a transmission power
value and a timer value, said transmission power value providing an
4 indication of said first power level for said communication signal
transmitted by said first base station, and said timer value indicating a period
6 during which said first base station is prohibited from increasing said first
power level, wherein said period is a period of delay occurring between the
8 steps of receiving said signal quality message and transmitting said
communication signal.

7. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of transmitting said
2 first power level command includes transmitting a transmission power
value and a timer value, said transmission power value providing an
4 indication of said first power level for said communication signal
transmitted by said first base station, and wherein the step of calculating a
6 first power level command includes the steps of:

if said timer value is inactive and said first signal quality signal
8 indicates an error, calculating said power level command based on an
increase factor;
10 if said timer value is inactive and said first signal quality signal
indicates no error, calculating said power level command based on a small
12 attenuation factor;
if said timer value is active and said first signal quality signal indicates
14 no error, calculating said power level command based on a large attenuation
factor relative to said small attenuation factor; and
16 if said timer value is active and said first signal quality signal indicates
an error, setting said power level command to a previous power level
18 command.

8. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of transmitting said
2 first power level command includes transmitting a transmission power
value, said transmission power value providing an indication of said first
4 power level for communication signals transmitted by said first base station,
and wherein the step of calculating a first power level command includes
6 the steps of:

if said first signal quality signal indicates an error, calculating said
8 power level command based on an increase factor; and
if said first signal quality signal indicates no error, calculating said
10 power level command based on an attenuation factor, said attenuation
factor having an absolute value less than an absolute value of said increase
12 factor.

9. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of receiving a signal
2 quality message from said user station includes receiving an erasure
indicator bit that indicates that a previous frame in said communication
4 signal contains erasures, and indicating that said first base station should
increase a current power level of said communication signal, and wherein
6 said step of transmitting a first signal quality signal includes transmitting
said signal quality message received by said first base station.

10. A communication system comprising:
2 at least one user station means for receiving a communication signal
and transmitting a signal quality message indicating a quality of said
4 communication signal;

at least a first base station means for transmitting said communication
6 signal to said user station means, receiving said signal quality message
therefrom, and forwarding said signal quality message;

8 a base station controller means for receiving said forwarded signal
quality message, calculating a first power level command based on said
10 forwarded signal quality message, and transmitting said first power level
command to said first base station means; and

12 wherein said first base station means transmits said communication
signal at a first power level based on said first power level command.

11. The communication system of claim 10 wherein said base
2 station controller means includes means for calculating said first power
level command to include a transmission power value and a timer value,
4 said transmission power value providing an indication of said power level
for communication signals transmitted by said first base station means, and
6 said timer value indicating a period during which said first base station
means is prohibited from increasing said first power level.

12. The communication system of claim 10, further comprising:
2 a second base station means for transmitting said communication
signal to said user station means, receiving said signal quality message
4 therefrom, and forwarding another signal quality message; and

wherein said base station controller means calculates a second power
6 level command based on said signal quality message and said another signal
quality message, and wherein said second base station means transmits said
8 communication signal at a second power level based on said second power
level command.

13. The communication system of claim 10 wherein said user
2 station is a cellular telephone and wherein said base station means transmits
said communication signal as a wireless code division multiple access
4 (CDMA) spread spectrum signal.

14. The communication system of claim 10 wherein said first base
2 station includes means for determining a local power level based on said
signal quality message from said user station means, comparing said local
4 power level to said first power level command based on a predetermined
operational relationship, and adjusting said local power level if said

6 comparison of said local power level to said first power level command
corresponds to said predetermined operational relationship.

15. The communication system of claim 10 wherein said base
2 station controller means includes means for calculating said first power
level command to include a transmission power value and a timer value,
4 said transmission power value providing an indication of said power level
for communication signals transmitted by said first base station, and said
6 timer value indicating a period during which said first base station means is
prohibited from increasing said first power level, and wherein said period is
8 a period of delay occurring between transmission of said communication
signal to said user station means, and receipt of said signal quality message
10 by said first base station means.

16. The communication system of claim 10 wherein the base
2 station controller means includes means for transmitting said first power
level command as including a transmission power value, said transmission
4 power value providing an indication to said first base station means of said
first power level for communication signals transmitted by said first base
6 station, and wherein the base station controller includes means for
calculating said first power level based on an increase factor if said signal
8 quality message indicates an error, and calculating said power level
command based on an attenuation factor if said signal quality message
10 indicates no error, said attenuation factor having an absolute value of less
than an absolute value of said increase factor.

17. The communication system of claim 10 wherein the user
2 station means includes means for transmitting a signal quality message
having an erasure indicator bit that indicates that a current frame in said
4 communication signal contains erasures and indicates that said first base
station should increase a current power level of said communication signal
6 in response thereto.

18. A communication system comprising:
2 at least one user station that receives a communication signal and in
response thereto transmits a signal quality message indicating a quality of
4 the communication signal;

at least a first base station operatively coupled to said user station to
6 transmit said communication signal thereto and receive said signal quality
message therefrom; and

8 a base station controller operatively coupled to said first base station to
receive said signal quality message, the base station controller configured to
10 calculate a first power level command based on said signal quality message,
and wherein said first base station transmits said communication signal at a
12 first power level based on said first power level command.

19. The communication system of claim 18 wherein said base
2 station controller is configured to calculate said first power level command
to include a transmission power value and a timer value, said transmission
4 power value providing an indication of said power level for said
communication signals transmitted by said first base station, and said timer
6 value indicating a period during which said first base station is prohibited
from increasing said first power level.

20. The communication system of claim 18, further comprising:
2 a second base station configured to transmit said communication
signal to said user station, receive said signal quality message therefrom, and
4 forward another signal quality message; and

wherein said base station controller calculates a second power level
6 command based on said signal quality message and said another signal
quality message, and wherein said second base station transmits said
8 communication signal at a second power level based on said second power
level command.

21. The communication system of claim 18 wherein said user
2 station includes a mobile cellular telephone, and wherein the base station
transmits said communication signal as a wireless code division multiple
4 access (CDMA) spread spectrum signal.

22. The communication system of claim 18 wherein said first base
2 station is configured to determine a local power level based on said signal
quality message from said user station, compare said local power level to
4 said first power level command based on a predetermined operational
relationship, and adjust said local power level if said comparison of said
6 local power level to said first power level command corresponds to said
predetermined operational relationship.

23. The communication system of claim 18 wherein said base
2 station controller calculates said first power level command to include a
transmission power value and a timer value, said transmission power value
4 providing an indication of said power level for communication signals
transmitted by said first base station, and said timer value indicating a period
6 during which said first base station is prohibited from increasing said first
power level, and wherein said period is a period of delay occurring between
8 transmission of said communication signal to said user station, and receipt
of said signal quality message by said first base station.

24. The communication system of claim 18 wherein the base
2 station controller transmits said first power level command as including a
transmission power value, said transmission power value providing an
4 indication to said first base station of said first power level for
communication signals transmitted by said first base station, and wherein
6 the base station controller calculates said first power level based on an
increase factor if said signal quality message indicates an error, and calculates
8 said power level command based on an attenuation factor if said signal
quality message indicates no error, said attenuation factor having an
10 absolute value of less than an absolute value of said increase factor.

25. The communication system of claim 18 wherein the user
2 station transmits a signal quality message indicating that a current frame in
said communication signal contains erasures and indicates that said first
4 base station should increase a current power level of said communication
signal in response thereto.

26. In a communication system having a base station controller
2 and at least one user station, wherein said user station transmits and
receives communication signals and transmits a signal quality message
4 indicating a quality of said received communication signals, a base station
comprising:
6 a transmitter that transmits said communication signals to said user
station at a power level;
8 a receiver that receives said signal quality message from said user
station, said signal quality message at times providing an indication to
10 change said power level;

12 a power command receiver configured to receive from said base
station controller a transmission power value and a timer value; and
14 a power control processor coupled to said transmitter, receiver and
power command receiver that alters said power level for said
16 communication signals transmitted by said transmitter based on one of said
transmission power value and said signal quality message, and prohibits
18 said power level from increasing direction during a period based on said
timer value despite said indication by said signal quality message to change
said power level.

27. The base station of claim 26 wherein said transmitter transmits
2 said communication signal as a wireless code division multiple access
(CDMA) spread spectrum signal.

28. The base station of claim 26 wherein said power control
2 processor is configured to determine a local power level based on said signal
quality message, compare said local power level to said transmission power
4 value based on a predetermined operational relationship, and adjust said
local power level if said comparison of said local power level to said
6 transmission power value corresponds to said predetermined operational
relationship.

29. The base station of claim 26 wherein said period is a period of
2 delay occurring between transmission of said communication signals to said
user station, and receipt of said signal quality message from said user station.

30. The base station of claim 26 wherein said power control
2 processor alters said power level based on an increase factor if said timer
value is inactive and said signal quality message indicates an error, alters
4 said power level based on a small attenuation factor if said timer value is
inactive and said signal quality message indicates no error, alters said power
6 level based on a large attenuation factor relative to said small attenuation
factor if said timer value is active and said signal quality message indicates
8 no error, and sets said power level to a previous power level if said timer
value is active and said signal quality message indicates an error.

31. The base station of claim 26 wherein said power control
2 processor alters said power level based on an increase factor if said signal
quality message indicates an error, and alters said power level based on an

4 attenuation factor if said signal quality message indicates no error, said
attenuation factor having an absolute value of less than an absolute value of
6 said increase factor.

32. In a communication system having at least a first base station
2 and at least one user station, wherein said first base station transmits
communication signals to said mobile station at a power level and said
4 mobile station transmits to said first base station a signal quality message
indicating a quality of said received communication signals, a base station
6 controller comprising:

 a receiver operatively coupled to said first base station to receive said
8 signal quality message from said first base station, said signal quality message
at times providing an indication to change said power level;

10 a processor coupled to said receiver and configured to calculate a first
power level command based on said signal quality message; and

12 a transmitter coupled to said processor that transmits said first power
level command to said first base station to instruct said first base station
14 adjust said power level.

33. The base station controller of claim 32 wherein said processor is
2 configured to calculate said first power level command to include a
transmission power value and a timer value, said transmission power value
4 providing an indication of said power level for said communication signals
transmitted by said first base station, and said timer value indicating a period
6 during which said first base station is prohibited from increasing said power
level.

34. The base station controller of claim 32 wherein said
2 communication system includes a second base station configured to
transmit said communication signal to said user station, receive said signal
4 quality message therefrom, and provide another signal quality message, and
wherein said processor is configured to calculate a second power level
6 command based on said signal quality message and said another quality
message, and wherein said transmitter transmits said second power level
8 command to said second base station to instruct said second base station to
adjust another power level of said communication signals.

35. The base station controller of claim 32 wherein said transmitter
2 transmits said first power level command to said first base station to instruct

4 said first base station to adjust said power level of said communication
signal, and wherein said communication signal is a wireless code division
multiple access (CDMA) spread spectrum signal.

2 36. The base station controller of claim 32 wherein said processor is
configured to calculate said first power level command to include a
transmission power value and a timer value, said transmission power value
4 providing an indication of said power level for communication signals
transmitted by said first base station, and said timer value indicating a period
6 during which said first base station is prohibited from increasing said power
level, and wherein said period is a period of delay occurring between
8 transmission of said communication signal to said user station and receipt
of said signal quality message by said first base station.

2 37. The base station controller of claim 32 wherein said transmitter
transmits said first power level command as including a transmission
power value, said transmission power value providing an indication to said
4 first base station of said first power level for communication signals
transmitted by said first base station, and wherein said processor calculates
6 said first power level based on an increase factor if said signal quality
message indicates an error, and calculates said power level command based
8 on an attenuation factor if said signal quality message indicates no error, said
attenuation factor having an absolute value of less than an absolute value of
10 said increase factor.

2 38. In a communication system having at least a first base station, a
base station controller, and at least one user station, wherein a system user
of said user station transmits to and receives from said first base station
4 communication signals, a method for controlling transmission signal power
of transmitted communication signals at each of said base stations, the
6 method comprising the steps of:

8 receiving a signal quality message from said user station, said signal
quality message indicating a quality of a communication signal received by
said user station from said first base station;
10 transmitting said signal quality message to said base station controller;
receiving a first power level command from said base station
12 controller, said first power level command being based on said signal quality
message; and

14 transmitting said communication signal at a first power level based
on said first power level command.

39. The method of claim 38 wherein the step of receiving said first
2 power level command includes receiving a transmission power value and a
timer value, said transmission power value providing an indication of said
4 first power level for said communication signals transmitted by said first
base station, and said timer value indicating a period during which said first
6 base station is prohibited from increasing said first power level.

40. The method of claim 38 wherein said communication system
2 includes a second base station, and wherein the method further includes the
steps of:

4 at said second base station, receiving said signal quality message from
said user station;

6 at said second base station, transmitting another signal quality
message to said base station controller, said another signal quality message
8 being based on said received signal quality message;

 at said second base station, receiving a second power level command
10 from said base station controller, said second power level command being
based on said signal quality message and said another signal quality message;
12 and

 at said second base station, transmitting said communication signal at
14 a second power level based on said second power level command.

41. The method of claim 38 wherein the step of transmitting said
2 communication signal includes transmitting a code division multiple access
(CDMA) spread spectrum signal.

42. The method of claim 38, further comprising the steps of:
2 determining a local power level based on said signal quality message
from said user station;

4 comparing said local power level to said first power level command
based on a predetermined operational relationship; and

6 adjusting said local power level if said comparison of said local power
level to said first power level command corresponds to said predetermined
8 operational relationship.

43. The method of claim 38 wherein the step of receiving said first
2 power level command includes receiving a transmission power value and a
timer value, said transmission power value providing an indication of said
4 first power level for said communication signal transmitted by said first base
station, and said timer value indicating a period during which said first base
6 station is prohibited from increasing said first power level, wherein said
period is a period of delay occurring between the steps of receiving said
8 signal quality message and transmitting said communication signal.

44. The method of claim 38 wherein said step of receiving said first
2 power level command includes receiving a transmission power value and a
timer value, said transmission power value providing an indication of said
4 first power level for said communication signal transmitted by said first base
station, and wherein the step of transmitting said communication signal
6 includes the steps of:

if said timer value is inactive and said first signal quality message
8 indicates an error, transmitting said communication signal based on an
increase factor;

10 if said timer value is inactive and said first signal quality message
indicates no error, transmitting said communication signal based on a small
12 attenuation factor;

if said timer value is active and said first signal quality message
14 indicates no error, transmitting said communication signal based on a large
attenuation factor relative to said small attenuation factor; and

16 if said timer value is active and said first signal quality message
indicates an error, transmitting said communication signal at said power
18 level based on a previous power level.

45. The method of claim 38 wherein the step of transmitting said
2 communication signal includes the steps of:

if said first signal quality message indicates an error, transmitting said
4 communication signal based on an increase factor; and

if said signal quality message indicates no error, transmitting said
6 communication signal based on an attenuation factor.

46. The method of claim 38 wherein the step of receiving a signal
2 quality message from said user station includes receiving an erasure
indicator bit that indicates that a previous frame in said communication

- 4 signal contains erasures, and indicating that said first base station should increase a current power level of said communication signal.

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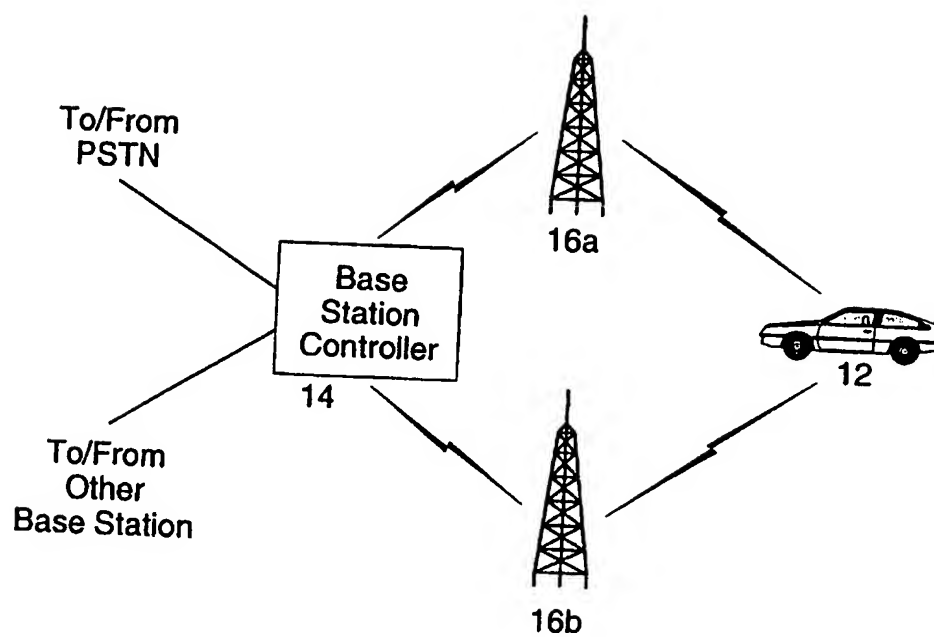


FIG. 1

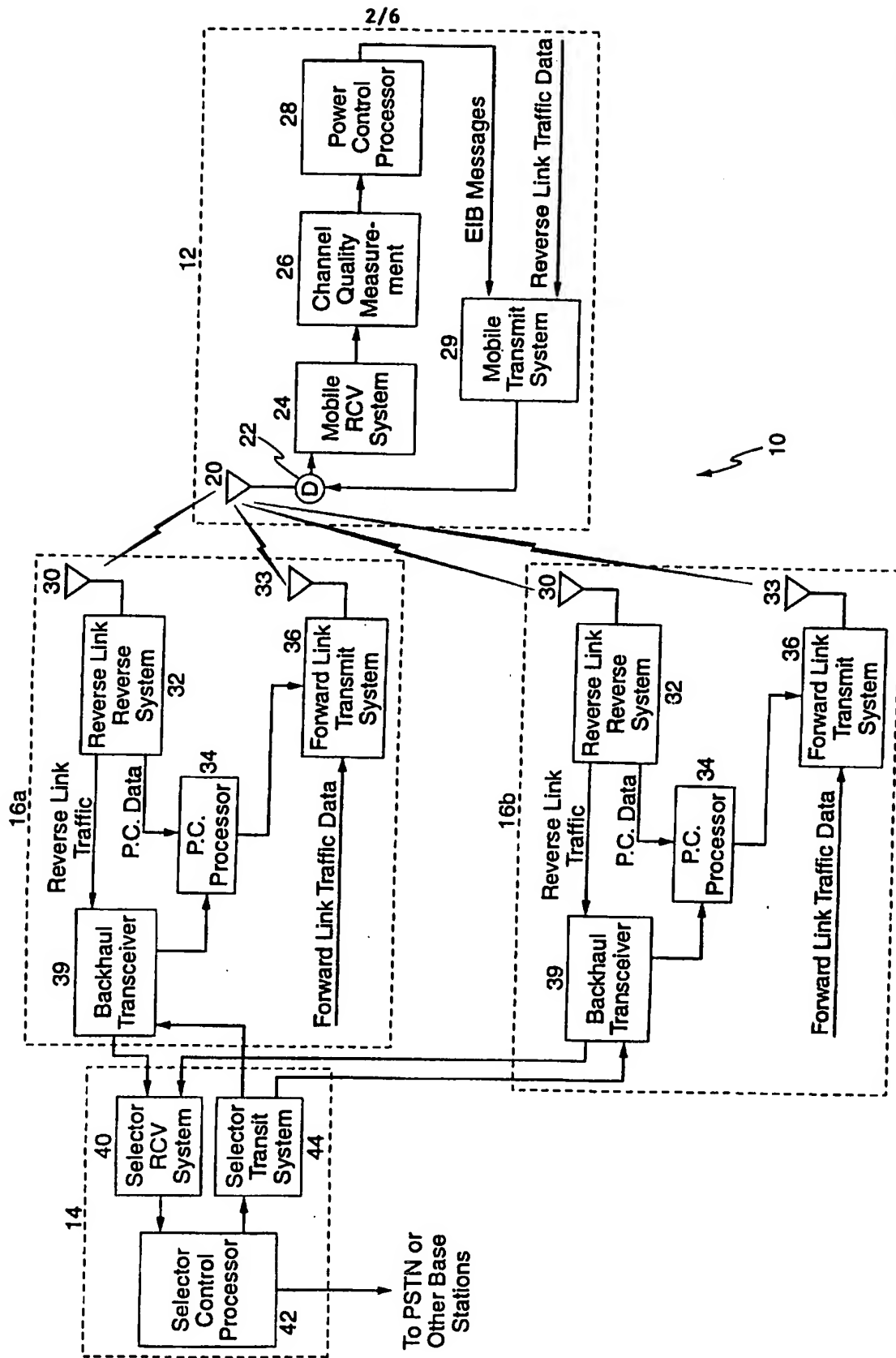


FIG. 2

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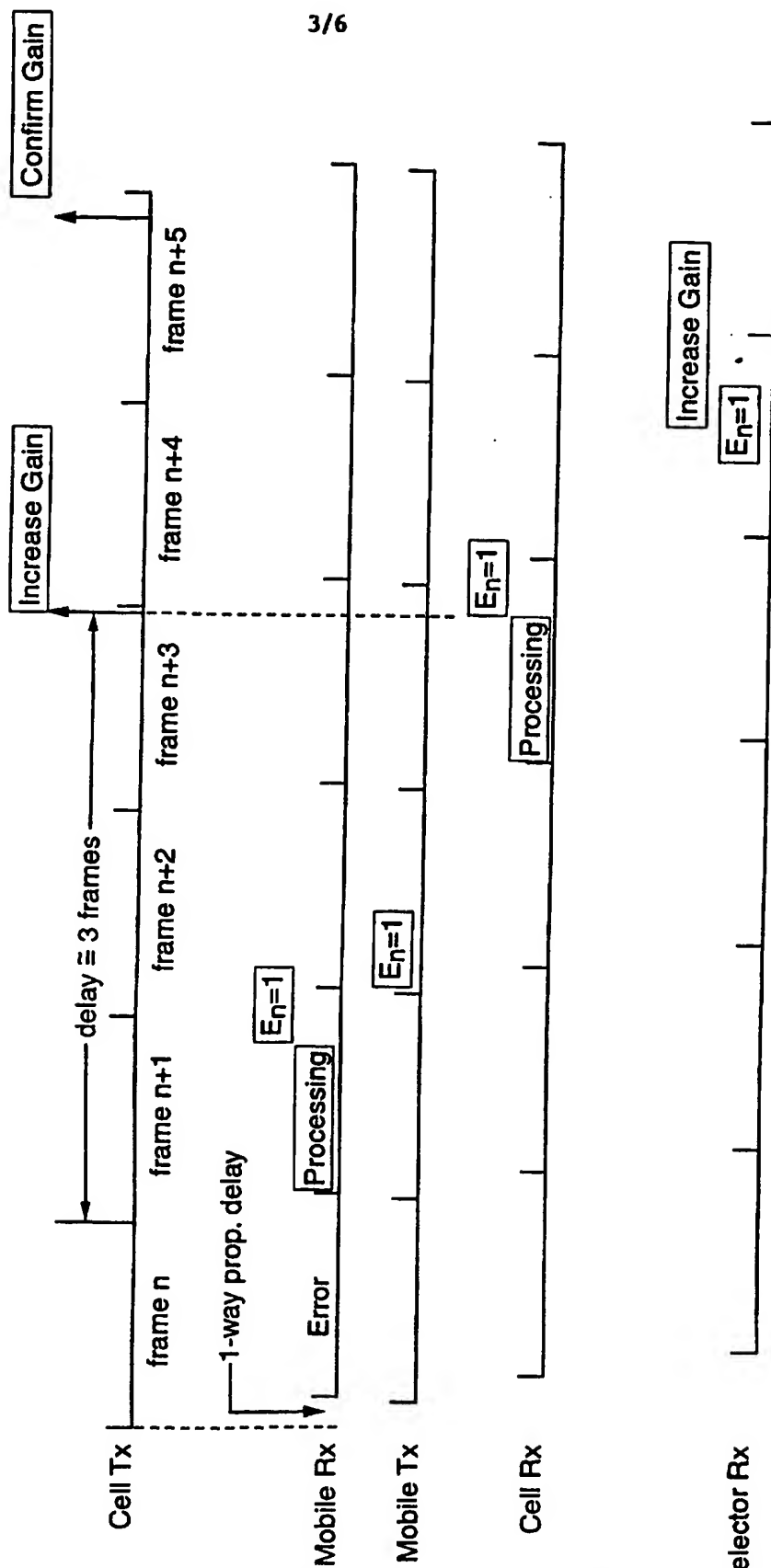
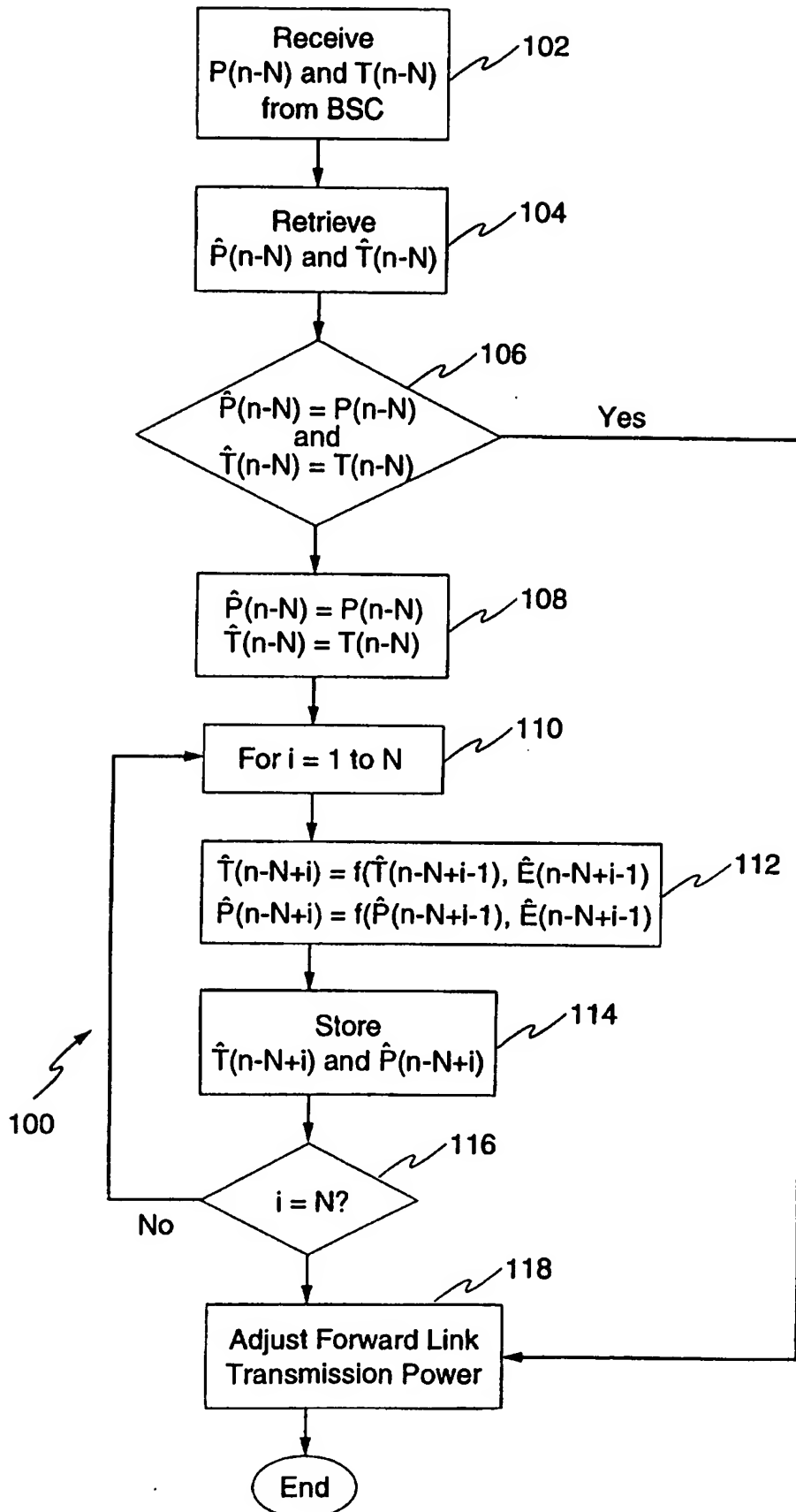


FIG. 3

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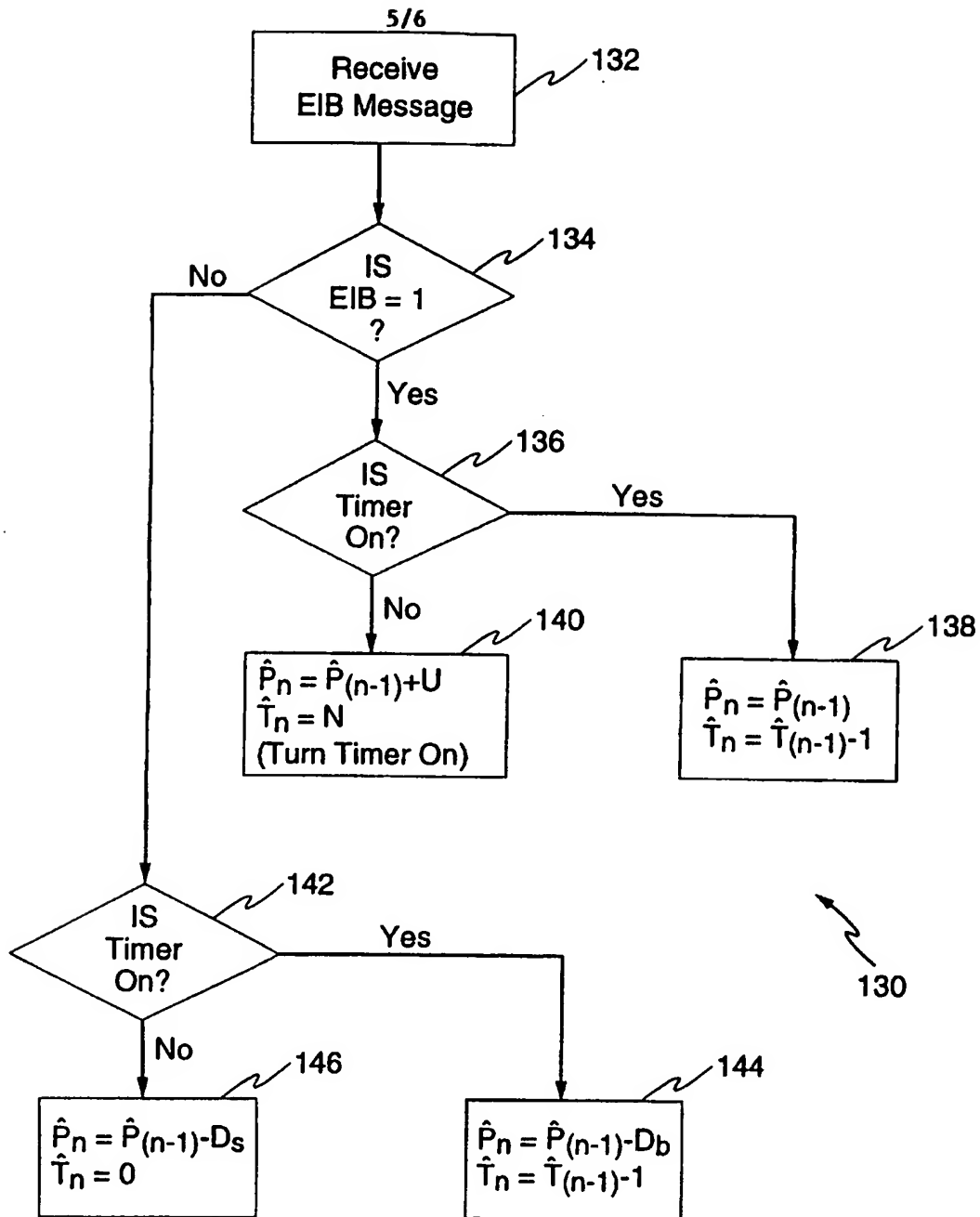


FIG. 5

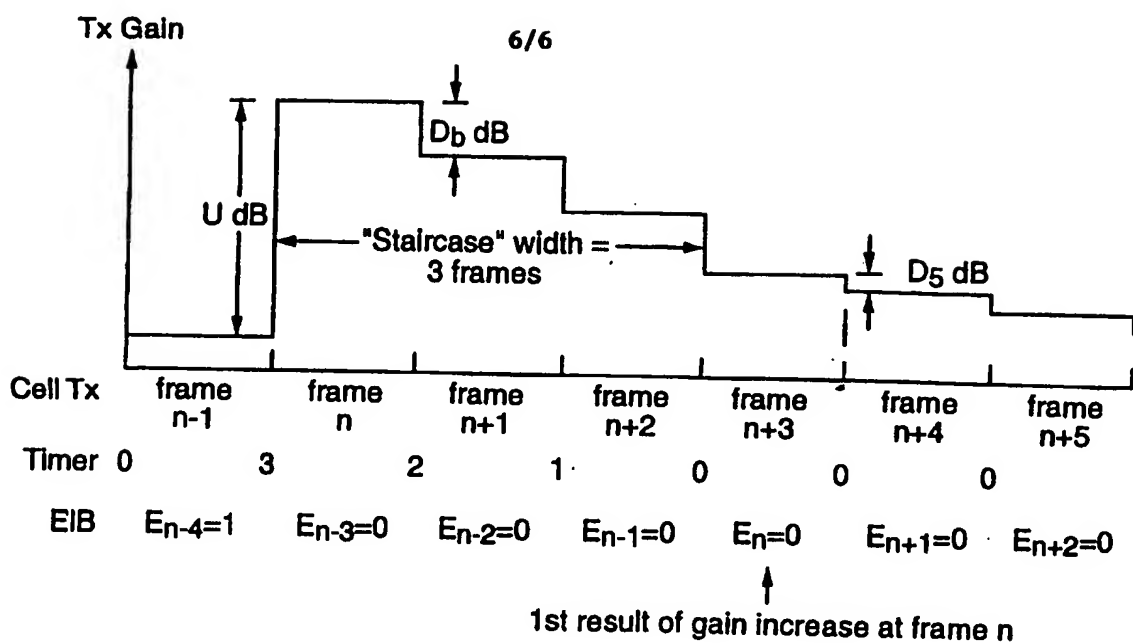


FIG. 6

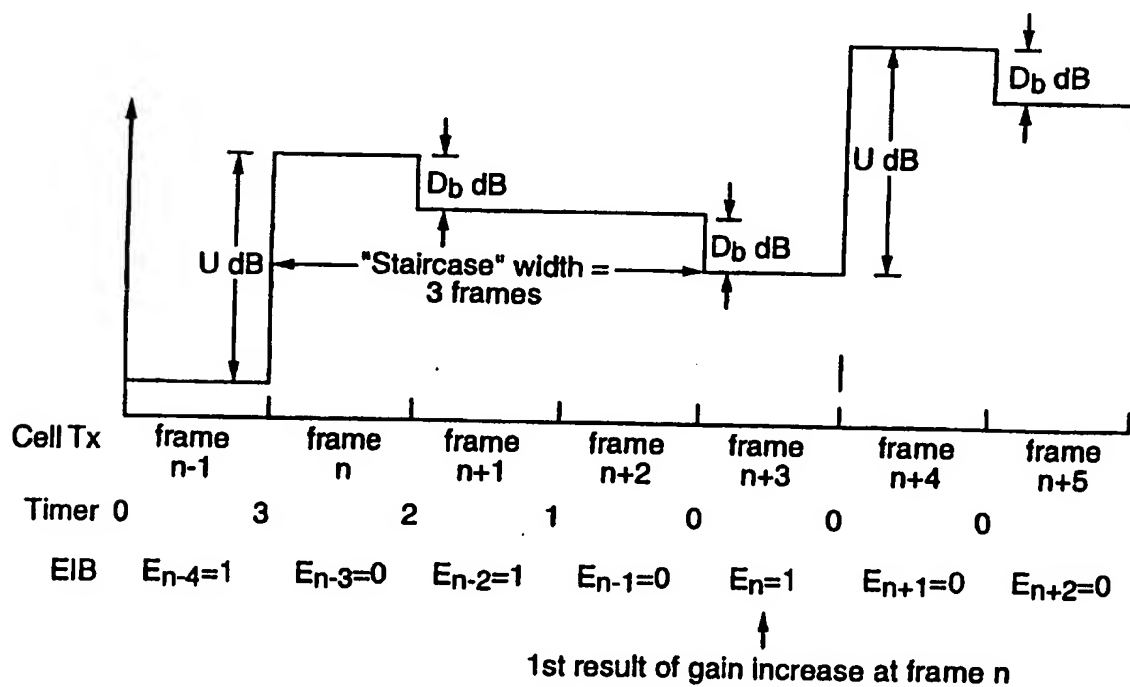


FIG. 7